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Security Council

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11 June 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to transmit the report of the Republic of Azerbaijan on measures taken with a view to implementing the respective provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) (see annex).

07-38361 (E) 090707

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) on the measures taken with a view to implementing the respective provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007)

The Republic of Azerbaijan attaches utmost importance to preventing the use of its territory as a transit route for the illicit trafficking of items and materials related to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. To this end, the Government of Azerbaijan has developed comprehensive national export control legislation in line with international standards, which covers export, import, re-export, reimport and transit of items related to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and dual-use goods.

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), a working group of governmental experts from relevant State agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan was established under the lead of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The group was assigned the task of studying the requirements of resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) and elaborating guidelines and recommendations for their implementation in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

On the basis of the working group's activity, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued special instructions to the respective State agencies, taking into account all requirements, with a view to implementing the respective provisions of both resolutions.

It should be noted that the requirements of resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007), as well as international norms of non-proliferation, including combating illicit trafficking, cannot be applied on 20 per cent of the internationally recognized territory of Azerbaijan that is currently occupied by neighbouring Armenia, as a consequence of which the Republic of Azerbaijan does not control a 132 km length of its southern border.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, with reference to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), has the honour to communicate the following:

The Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the unanimous adoption of resolution 1747 (2007) by the Security Council on 24 March 2007 regarding the imposition of stronger sanctions on Iran and has undertaken specific measures for the full and effective implementation of the resolution.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has already been included in the national list of States and organizations, with regard to which the Republic of Bulgaria has applied a prohibition or limitations on the sale and purchase of arms and equipment related thereto, in conformity with the resolutions of the Security Council and the decisions of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Iran was included in the above-mentioned list of prohibitions on the basis of the declaration of the European Union on Iran of 29 April 1997.

Shortly after the adoption of resolution 1747 (2007), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria informed the Bulgarian authorities competent for its implementation of the additional restrictive measures imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran and instructed them on the fulfilment of those measures pending the adoption of an appropriate national legal regulation. Meanwhile, a procedure for the preparation and adoption of such a regulation, by which the provisions of the resolution in the national legal space of the country will be implemented, is under way. The regulation (an Ordinance) will be adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria and will fully encompass the restrictive measures imposed by the Security Council on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), the Ordinance stipulates the prohibition of supplying the Islamic Republic of Iran by Bulgarian nationals or the use of Bulgarian flag vessels or aircraft with any arms or related materiel,

07-38349 (E) 090707

irrespective of whether or not they originate from the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Pursuant to the goals of resolution 1747 (2007), and in implementation of the Common Position of the Council of the European Union of 23 April 2007, the Ordinance prohibits direct or indirect purchases, sales and transfers to the Islamic Republic of Iran, carried out from Bulgarian territory or by Bulgarian nationals, or the use of Bulgarian flag vessels or aircraft, of any arms or related materiel, including weapons and ammunition, military means of transportation and transportation equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts, with the exception of non-military transportation means, which were manufactured or adapted in order to ensure ballistic protection and were made available solely in order to ensure the protection of officials from the European Union and its member States in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ordinance prohibits the provision of any technical assistance or training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services, and the transfer of financial resources or services related to the above stated items, to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to prevent a destabilizing accumulation of arms.

In an annex to the Ordinance are listed the persons and legal entities that are subject to visa limitations and financial sanctions pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007).

The Ordinance stipulates a ban on grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, except for humanitarian and development purposes.

The Permanent Mission of Bulgaria will promptly communicate to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) the adoption of the Ordinance by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The above stated information is in fulfilment of the obligations of our country as a Member State of the United Nations to report to the Committee on the steps undertaken with a view to implementing the resolution.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, with reference to resolution 1747 (2007), has the honour to transmit the report of Switzerland in implementation of paragraph 8 of the resolution (see annex).

07-38326 (E) 180607 220607

Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Switzerland in implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

Switzerland reported to the Security Council on 23 February 2007 on the measures it had taken to implement the sanctions imposed in resolution 1737 (2006). On 14 February 2007, the Federal Council (the Swiss Government) had in particular issued an order instituting measures concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran.*

On 24 March 2007, the Security Council adopted resolution 1747 (2007), thereby strengthening the existing sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Paragraph 8 of the resolution calls upon all States to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) on the implementation of the additional sanctions. In compliance with its international obligations, Switzerland has taken the following measures.

On 30 April 2007, the Federal Department of the Economy listed in annex 3 of the Order the names of the 15 natural persons and 13 entities listed in annex 1 of resolution 1747 (2007). Annex 3 of the Order contains the names of individuals and entities whose economic assets and resources have been frozen and to whom the transfer of economic assets or resources is prohibited. Before the entry into force of the amendment to annex 3 of the Order, the withdrawal of economic assets and resources belonging to or under the control of the persons and entities mentioned in annex 1 of resolution 1747 (2007) had been prohibited on the basis of the Order of 18 December 2002 of the Federal Banking Commission to combat money-laundering.

Following the update of annex 3 of the Order, the Federal authorities will inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) of the entry into or transit through Switzerland of any of the natural persons listed in annex 1 of resolution 1747 (2007).

Under the Federal Act of 13 December 1996 concerning war materiel, the import, transit and brokering of war materiel is subject to the authorization of the Federal authorities. Given that paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007) prohibits the acquisition of arms or related materiel by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the granting of authorization for the import, transit or brokering of war materiel originating in the Islamic Republic of Iran is therefore prohibited.

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* The order is on file with the Secretariat and may be consulted there.

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Security Council

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12 June 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit herewith the Viet Nam country report on the implementation of resolution 1747 (see annex).

07-38105 (E) 270607

Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Viet Nam country report on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

The consistent position of Viet Nam is against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and towards the complete elimination of these weapons.

Pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1747 (2007) of the Security Council, Viet Nam now offers its country report to the Security Council on the current legal system of Viet Nam as well as measures that Viet Nam takes to implement resolution 1747 (2007) as follows:

1. In regard to entry and exit (para. 2)

In the Ordinance on Entry, Exit and Residence of Foreigners in Viet Nam No. 24/1999/PL-UBTVQH10 of 28 April 2000, article 1 (2) reads "Foreigners entering, departing, transiting or residing in Viet Nam must abide by Vietnamese laws and respect the traditions, custom and practices of the Vietnamese people. It is strictly prohibited to take advantage of the entry, exit, transit and residence in Viet Nam to violate the law."; article 1 (3) further reads "In case of international conventions or treaties that Viet Nam is adhered to otherwise stipulate in regard to the entry, exit, transit and residence of foreigners in Viet Nam, the provisions of such international conventions or treaties shall prevail." Besides these, article 4 of the Ordinance makes it clear that "foreigners entering or exiting Viet Nam must hold passports or alternative travel documents (hereinafter referred to as passport) with a valid visa issued by an authorized Vietnamese agency, except for cases wherein a visa is not required." Article 19 of the Ordinance also stipulates that "the Ministry of Public Security has the responsibility before the Government to lead the State managerial activities on entry, exit and residence of foreigners in Viet Nam."

Apart from the Ordinance of 2000, there are also Decree No. 21/2001/ND-CP for detail implementation of the Ordinance of 2000 and Decree No. 32/2005/ND-CP of 11 March 2005, of the Government stipulating the Regulations for Land Border Gates and the exit and entry, transit, import and export through the border gates of people, vehicles and goods, in order to manage and protect sovereignty and national border security. Article 15 of this Decree strictly prohibits all false passports and travel documents; organization, guide and transportation of people for illegal migration purposes at border gates.

As regard to the national waters, the Ordinance on Marine Police of Viet Nam No. 04/1998/PL-UBVQH10 dated 25 March 1998, stipulates that the Vietnamese Marine Police is the designated force of the State to conduct State management and maintain law and order as well as the adherence to Vietnamese laws and other related international treaties and conventions that Viet Nam is a party to over Vietnamese waters and continental shelf.

These are the legal basis for Vietnamese relevant authorities to tightly control the entry and exit of travellers at its border gates.

2. In regard to the freezing of funds, financial assets and economic resources (para. 4)

The legal base for Viet Nam to implement paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1747 (2007) of the United Nations Security Council is composed of the following documents: the 1997 Law on State Bank (modified in 2003); the 1997 Law on Credit Institutions (modified in 2004); the 2005 Ordinance on Foreign Exchange; Decree No. 202/2004/ND-CP dated 10 December 2004 by the Government on Administrative Penalties in monetary field and banking operations; Decree No. 64/2001/ND-CP dated 20 September 2001 by the Government, on payments through payment service organizations; Decree No. 74/2005/ND-CP dated 7 June 2005, by the Government on prevention and combat money-laundering; Decree No. 48/2001/ND-CP by the Government on the Operation of the People's Credit Funds; and Decree No. 69/2005/ND-CP dated 26 May 2005 by the Government on the Amendments of Decree No. 48.

In particular, Decree No. 74/2005/ND-CP dated 7 June 2005 by the Government stipulates measures to address money-laundering in Viet Nam in monetary or asset transactions, including the responsibilities of individuals and agencies in preventing and countering money-laundering as well as international cooperation in this field. In accordance with the Decree, an Anti-Money Laundering Information Centre (AMLIC) administered by the State Bank is set up to receive information on illegal transactions or transactions of illegal origins. Financial institutions and non-banking intermediary stakeholders such as lawyers and accountants are obliged to report suspicious transactions. The State Bank of Viet Nam is assigned as the lead State monitoring authority and has to report periodically to the Government. The Ministry of Public Security is the lead authority in handling money-laundering related crimes, including investigation of money-laundering cases. Other ministries and agencies have the duty to coordinate with these two authorities to implement the Decree. The Decree also elaborates provisional measures that might be taken in the process of preventing and combating money-laundering such as: (i) Not to effect transactions; (ii) To block accounts; (iii) To seal up or seize property; (iv) To seize violators; (v) Other preventive measures provided for by law.

3. In regard to the supply, sale and transfer of arms referred to in the provisions of the resolution (paras. 5 and 6)

In Viet Nam, all weapons and armaments are under the strict and sole control of the State and individuals are prohibited from possessing and using weapons. Weapons and related materials are considered special goods that are prohibited from production, stockpiling, transporting and trading unless permitted by the State competent authorities. Apart from the laws and regulations applied generally on all weapons, Viet Nam also promulgated additional regulations for the control of weapons of mass destruction and related materials.

Articles 230, 232, 234, 236, 237, 238 and 239 of the Criminal Code of 1999 set out the detailed punishment frameworks for offence of illegally producing, stockpiling, transporting, using, trading in and appropriating military weapons and technical equipments; offence of breaching regulations on management of weapons, explosives and supporting equipment; offence of illegally producing, stockpiling,

transporting, using, trading in and appropriating radioactive substances; offence of breaching regulations on radioactive substances management; offence of illegally producing, stockpiling, transporting, using or trading in inflammables, toxins; and offence of breaching regulations on the management of inflammables, toxins.

Since 1996, Viet Nam has promulgated the Ordinance on Radiation Safety and Control, which clearly provides that all activities relating to radioactive substances, whether conducted by the State or individuals including the possession, use, production, import-export and transportation of radioactive sources and nuclear materials must acquire the permission and abide by the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology. On 16 July 1998, the Government of Viet Nam further promulgated Decree No. 50/1998/ND-CP guiding the detail implementation of the Ordinance.

Since the year 2000, in order to enhance and further improve the system of and measures for management and control, the Viet Nam Atomic Energy Agency, in collaboration with the Nuclear and Radiation Safety Bureau (now known as the Department of Radiation and Nuclear Control and Safety), has designed and implemented the National Nuclear and Radiation Safety Action Plan. The key components of the action plan include: further improving the basic legal system relating to radioactive safety and control, promulgating a Government decree on the implementation of the Ordinance on Radiation Safety and Control and the Decree on Administrative Punishments for Violations in the Radiation Safety and Control as well as a number of other related circulars, directives and standards; improvement of the State managerial system for radiation safety and control from the Centre to the localities, while at the same time conducting licensing and inspection works for radioactive establishments in the country. In 2006, Viet Nam enacted a number of legal instruments relating to radiation safety and control, namely Decree No. 51/2006/ND-CP dated 19 May 2006 on punishment for administrative violations in radiation safety and control; Circular No. 05/2006/TT-BKHCN on guiding declaration and licensing procedures for radiation related activities; Circular No. 10/2006/TT-BKHCN on guiding specialized supervision work for radiation safety and control; Directive No. 13/2006/CT-BKHCN on strengthening control work of radiation safety and security. The draft law on nuclear energy is planned to be submitted to the Government and the National Assembly in 2007.

In regard to chemicals, the Ministry of Industry is the State monitoring authority. On 3 August 2005, the Government of Viet Nam promulgated Decree No. 100/2005/ND-CP on the implementation of the Convention on Chemical Weapons, which gives strict regulations for the transfer of chemicals. Besides this, the draft law on chemicals is planned to be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration in 2007.

On 26 August 2005, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 212/2005/QD-TTS promulgating the Regulation on Bio-safety Control over Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and GMO-based products. The Regulation provides for State management over biosafety in the following activities: scientific research, technological invention, testing; production, trading and use; import, export, storage and transportation; risk assessment and management, biosafety licensing for GMO and GMO-based products in order to protect human health, the environment and biodiversity.

Article 15 of Decree No. 32/2005/ND-CP of the Government sets out the Regulations on Land Border Gates and prohibits "smuggling and transporting or illegal using goods, currencies, weapons of various types, explosives, inflammables, toxins, radioactive substances, narcotics and other goods banned from import and export by the State" at the border gates.

Article 242 of the 2005 Trade Law clearly stipulates that "All goods of foreign organizations and individuals are permitted to transit through the territory of Viet Nam and only need to complete customs procedures at the entry and exit customs points in accordance with the laws except in the following cases: Goods that are weapons, ammunition, explosives and other highly dangerous goods unless having the permission of the Prime Minister" ... According to Annex 01 attached to Decree No. 12/2006/ND-CP issued on 23 January 2006 by the Government on the Regulations for Implementation of the Trade Law regarding international trading of goods and activities of dealers working in the field of buying, selling, processing and transiting goods with foreign countries, "weapons, ammunition, explosives (except for industrial explosives), military equipment and technology" fall into the list of prohibited goods for export.

In regard to the temporary import for re-export, regulations for business in the form of temporary import for re-export and transit shipment stipulate that the temporary import for re-export and transit shipment of prohibited goods must have the permission of the Ministry of Trade.

Art. 159 of Viet Nam Civil Aviation Law of 2006 stipulates that "Air transportation of weapons, war devices and nuclear waste is prohibited in the territory of Viet Nam except the special cases with the permission of competent authorities. This regulation is also applied to chartered aircraft".

Regarding the trans-shipment goods, the Inter-disciplinary Circular No. 08/2004/TTLT-BTM-BTC-BGTVT issued by the Ministries of Trade, Finance and Transport on 17 December 2004 on the instruction of container trans-shipment services at Viet Nam's seaports specify the prohibited goods in trans-shipment as follows: weapons, ammunition, explosives and military equipment; atomic waste and toxic substances in the Prohibited Toxic Chemicals List as stipulated by Vietnamese laws.

The Government of Viet Nam in 2004 promulgated Decree No. 138/2004/ND-CP on punishment for customs administrative breaches in control of import-export of radioactive substances, weapons, ammunition, explosives, etc.

Viet Nam's Customs forces have been and will be undertaking the following measures:

- Cooperate with the other countries' customs and relevant international organizations on the transportation of prohibited and smuggled goods across borders.
- Conduct capacity-building and customs modernization projects and provide border gates with advanced equipments to enhance the goods supervision across national borders.
- Formulate and upkeep the control measures for cross-border goods in a proper and effective manner; assure law enforcement to detect and prevent the illegal transportation of smuggled and prohibited goods, weapons, explosives and other hazardous substances.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and referring to his note dated 20 April 2007, has the honour to submit herewith information complementary to the national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) (see annex).

07-38099 (E) 260607

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 by Portugal

In accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), and in complement to the reports submitted by the European Union Presidency on this matter, as well as in addition to continuing to apply the measures adopted at a national level with a view to implementing the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran by resolution 1737,[1] Portugal has the honour to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 that:

- the data concerning the persons involved in the nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, as referred to in the annexes to Security Council resolutions 1737 and 1747, were inserted into a national database. If a visa to enter Portugal is applied for in the name of any of those persons, a warning will be issued automatically, guaranteeing that the Portuguese authorities are able to carry out the recommendations conveyed in paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 1737 and 2-4 of resolution 1747.

[1] As referred to in the report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 by Portugal (S/AC.50/2007/56).

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Security Council

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14 June 2007
English
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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) and, pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1747 (2007) of 24 March 2007, has the honour to transmit herewith the national report of Spain on implementation of the measures envisaged in paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of that resolution (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Spain on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

Paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) adopted on 24 March 2007 calls upon all States Members to report to the Committee within 60 days on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the resolution.

This report describes the steps taken by Spain to comply with its obligations under the resolution, steps which also reflect Spain's commitment to the United Nations and to the multilateral non-proliferation regime. Spain considers that effective multilateralism, based on the political will of Governments aware of the risk of proliferation, is a vital tool for achieving international peace and security.

The following steps have been taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1747 (2007):

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4

The National Police Force has sole responsibility for controlling the entry into and exit from the national territory of aliens (art. 12 (1) (b) of the Security Forces and Bodies Organization Act (Organization Act No. 2/86) of 13 March 1986). By extension, the security forces and bodies of the State (the police and the Civil Guard, in the exercise of their functions and in defence of the law and of public safety (art. 5 (4)) are mandated to protect the free exercise of rights and freedoms and to ensure compliance with laws and general provisions (art. 11 (1) (a)), including Security Council resolution 1747 (2007).

The Council of the European Union adopted, on 23 April 2007, Common Position 2007/246/CFSP, amending Common Position 2007/140/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Iran. It updates the lists of persons and entities subject to travel restrictions pursuant to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007).

Paragraphs 5 and 6

Royal Decree No. 1782/2004 of 30 July 2004, approving the regulations for the control of external trade in defence materials, other materials and dual-use items and technologies, makes export and brokering transactions conducted within its scope and the provision of technical assistance subject to control if they involve the items specified in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution. This regulation is applicable in the national territory and requires authorization for the transactions indicated, including withdrawal from free-trade zones and deposits and linkage with the customs warehousing regime through comprehensive and targeted inspections.

Furthermore, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), the Department of Customs and Special Taxes has been instructed on the need to subject exports of such goods and technologies destined for Iran to red channel inspection.

The Council of the European Union has also adopted the above-mentioned Common Position 2007/246/CFSP, which imposes a comprehensive arms embargo covering both the import and export of arms and related materiel.

Paragraph 7

The adoption by the Council of the European Union of Common Position 2007/246/CFSP extended the freeze of all funds and economic resources of persons and entities listed by resolution 1737 to those designated by resolution 1747.

The Common Position also stipulates that European Union member States shall not enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Iran, including through their participation in international financial institutions, except for humanitarian and development purposes. Commission Regulation 441/2007, which entered into force on 21 April, amended Council Regulation 423/2007, by including the names of the persons and entities whose assets are to be frozen according to Security Council resolution 1747 (2007).

In addition, the States members of the European Union are set to approve a new regulation on 5 June that would prohibit the provision of technical or financial assistance, financing or investment related to arms and related materiel.

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Security Council

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14 June 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 13 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Estonia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, referring to information provided in the note verbale of the Mission dated 7 March 2007, hereby reports on further steps taken with a view to implementing the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007), strictly in line with the Common Position agreed by the European Union.

Common Position 2007/140/CFSP of the European Union concerning restrictive measures against Iran entered into force on 27 February 2007. Council Regulation 423/2007, which implements this Common Position in the field of European Community jurisdiction, took effect on 20 April 2007. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), the Council of the European Union adopted on 23 April 2007 Common Position 2007/246/CFSP amending Common Position 2007/140/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Iran.

Common Position 2007/246/CFSP imposes a full arms embargo on Iran covering all arms and related materiel, prohibits the procurement of arms and related material from Iran, updates the lists of persons and entities whose travel is being restricted and whose assets are being frozen, and stipulates that European Union member States shall not enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Iran, including through their participation in international financial institutions, except for humanitarian and development purposes. Commission Regulation 441/2007, which entered into force on 21 April, amended Council Regulation 423/2007 by including the persons and entities whose assets are to be frozen according to Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) in the relevant annex of Council Regulation 423/2007.

Additionally, a further Regulation prohibiting the provision of technical and financial assistance, financing and investment related to arms and related materiel was adopted by the Council of the European Union on 5 June 2007. After adoption all legal instruments are automatically applied to Estonian national legislation.

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Security Council

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19 June 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 13 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations present its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to communicate the following information to the Committee.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 2 May 2007, adopted information about the implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007).

At the same session, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia decided that the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance, Customs Department, as well as the Directorate Against Money-Laundering, should undertake all necessary measures to implement Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), related to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia has also decided that the text of resolution 1747 (2007) shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Macedonia.

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Security Council

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25 June 2007

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 21 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Republic of Korea, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), on the steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Korea with a view to implementing the relevant provisions of the latter resolution (see annex).

07-39629 (E) 020707

Annex to the note verbale dated 21 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Korea on the implementation of measures set out in Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

- Operative paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) calls upon all Member States to report to the Security Council on the steps taken with a view to implementing said resolution. The Republic of Korea (ROK) wishes to inform the Security Council that it is effectively implementing all measures contained in Security Council resolution 1747.

- All relevant authorities of the Republic of Korea have been fully informed of the decision made by the Security Council on the Islamic Republic of Iran, and have taken the necessary measures for the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1747.

- As a member of all international non-proliferation and export control regimes relating to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, missiles and conventional weapons, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Australia Group (AG), the Zangger Committee (ZC) and the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Republic of Korea has been implementing strict export and import controls over nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, missiles and conventional weapons in conformity with international standards.

– Major laws and regulations on export controls in the Republic of Korea include the *Foreign Trade Act*, *the Technology Development Promotion Act*, *the Atomic Energy Act*, and the *Defense Industry Act*, and their related regulations. The *Combined Notice of Export/Import of Strategic Items and Technologies* covers all controlled items from the five multilateral export control regimes (NSG, MTCR, AG, ZC and WA), and provides for detailed export and import control regulations, and the specification of controlled items.

– In addition, the individuals and entities designated by Security Council resolution 1747 have been added to the *Database List of Persons and Entities Not Suitable for Export of Strategic Items*.

- The measures called for in Security Council resolution 1747 have been reflected in the immigration system to monitor the entry into or transit through the territory of the Republic of Korea of the persons designated in the resolution.

- The ROK Government has revised the *Public Notice for International Peace and Security* for the freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources that are owned or controlled by the persons or entities designated by the Security Council. Moreover, the ROK Government has taken measures to ensure that no grants, financial assistance, and concessional loans, except for

humanitarian and developmental purposes, are provided to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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Security Council

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28 June 2007

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 27 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Please refer to paragraph 8 of resolution 1747 (2007) requesting Member States to inform the Security Council of the steps they have taken to implement the provisions specified therein.

In this regard, the Mission is pleased to submit the national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council 1747 (2007) (see annex).

07-40569 (E) 030707

Annex to the note verbale dated 27 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Singapore has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) and is committed to the implementation of the provisions of its operative paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. In this regard, Singapore has the relevant legislative framework that will enable Singapore to meet its obligations under resolution 1747. (For a detailed description of the legislation, please refer to the national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) (S/AC.50/2007/45).

United Nations S/AC.50/2007/116*

Security Council

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5 July 2007

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 26 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Please refer to paragraph 8 of resolution 1747 (2007), requesting Member States to inform the Security Council of the steps they have taken to implement the provisions specified therein. In this regard, I am pleased to submit the national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Vanu Gopala **Menon**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

07-40569* (E) 130707

Annex to the letter dated 26 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

Singapore has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), and is committed to the implementation of the provisions of its operative paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. In this regard, Singapore has the relevant legislative framework that will enable Singapore to meet its obligations under resolution 1747. (For a detailed description of the legislation, please refer to the national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), contained in document S/AC.50/2007/45).

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 27 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit the report of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the steps it has taken with a view to implementing the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) (see annex).

07-41479 (E) 130707

Annex to the note verbale dated 27 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Croatia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

In accordance with resolution 1747 (2007) adopted by the Security Council on 24 March 2007, in particular paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the Republic of Croatia has taken concrete measures and introduced legislative procedures in implementing the sanctions introduced against Iran.

The Republic of Croatia considers the implementation of international restrictive measures to be very important for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other global security threats.

According to article 2 of the Law on International Restrictive Measures, passed by the Croatian Parliament on 3 November 2004, effective as of 24 December 2004, the Republic of Croatia introduces, implements or abolishes international restrictive measures against states, international organizations, territorial entities, movements or physical and legal subjects: (i) to ensure the implementation of internationally binding decisions of the Organization of the United Nations; (ii) when aligning itself with restrictive measures of other international organizations; and (iii) in other cases according to international law.

For the purpose of implementation of the mentioned law, the Government of Croatia has established the Task Force for implementation and monitoring of the Law on International Restrictive Measures by its Decision of 24 February 2005, amended by the Decision of 14 September 2006.

The Decision of the Croatian Government on the implementation of measures established in United Nations Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) and the related list of persons and entities regarding sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran was adopted on 25 May 2007 and published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Croatia (OJ 57/2007). This Decision is complemented by an annex containing the list of persons and entities designated in annex I of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007).

The Croatian national legislation enables Croatia to comply fully with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007).

The Croatian legislation contains provisions that criminalize support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in the supply of weapons, including nuclear weapons, as referred to in resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007). The main provisions are contained in the Criminal Code, the Trade Act and the Government Decision on Determination on Goods Imported and Exported on the Basis of Licenses and the Law on Production, Overhaul and Trade of Weapons and Military Equipment.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Croatian Government on the implementation of measures established in United Nations Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) and the related list of persons and entities regarding sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the above-mentioned national legislation, the competent

authorities of Croatia will not grant any export licenses for the supply or sale to or from Iran of the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology designated in resolution 1747 (2007). Moreover, measures will be taken to prevent the entry into or transit through Croatian territory of the persons referred to in annex I of resolution 1747 (2007). The Customs Department has strengthened the overall control of traffic of goods across the border, as well as the transfer of money, in order to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Iran of all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as set out in resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007).

To date, no financial assets or economic resources of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in resolution 1747 (2007) have been found in Croatia.

However, any relevant information such as types of assets frozen, account numbers and monetary value of frozen assets of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) in Croatia shall be promptly indicated to the Committee.

The Republic of Croatia has been a state party to all global conventions and treaties in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Croatia is contributing to international efforts within the *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)*, in the Board of Governors, for the period 2007-2008. As a Party to the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*, Croatia also has completed the national procedure requested for the amendment to this Convention. Croatia has been an active member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, as well as of the Zangger Committee.

As a result of its intensive technical cooperation in international projects with the IAEA, Croatia has received and installed two portable monitors for detecting nuclear and other radioactive material at the border crossing with the Republic of Slovenia, at Bregana.

The Republic of Croatia accepted *The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation*, in November 2002.

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Security Council

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3 July 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 2 July 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to transmit herewith a report regarding the State of Kuwait's implementation of resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) (see annex).

07-42326 (E) 130707

Annex to the note verbale dated 2 July 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

- Issued a ministerial decision banning the importation of prohibited goods mentioned in resolution 1737 (2006).
- Cooperating with Kuwait's General Administration of Customs on tracking the prohibited products according to the Harmonized Commodity Coding System (HS).
- Coordinating with Kuwait's Ministry of Interior and the General Administration of Customs on the companies that import the prohibited products.

Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research

- The Institute is committed to the provisions of the aforementioned Security Council resolutions and will implement them, noting that the Institute does not have any agreements with the Iranian institutions mentioned in the two resolutions.

General Administration of Civil Aviation

- The Administration corresponded with Kuwait Airways and Al-Jazeera Airlines (the only two Kuwaiti carriers in the country) in order to take the necessary measures to implement the Security Council resolutions.

Central Bank of Kuwait

- In coordination with Kuwait's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central Bank implements Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) with regard to freezing the funds and financial assets of the companies, bodies and individuals mentioned in the aforementioned resolutions.

United Nations S/AC.50/2007/119

Security Council

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16 July 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 5 July 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the implementation of resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) (see annex).

07-42624 (E) 260707

Annex to the note verbale dated 5 July 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Report of Jordan on the implementation of the measures provided for in Security Council resolution 1747 (2007)

With reference to Security Council resolution 1747 (2007), adopted on 24 March 2007, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishes to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006) of the following:

I. Inasmuch as Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) contains additions to the measures whose implementation is required under Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), adopted on 23 December 2006, the Jordanian Government had issued instructions to the Jordanian competent authorities and institutions concerned to comply with the requirements additional to those of resolution 1737 (2006) set out in detail in paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1747 (2007).

II. The competent Jordanian institutions and agencies, each within its own sphere of competence, monitor compliance with the requirements of resolution 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007). Those spheres comprise:

1. Financial monitoring, which includes, among other things, banks and securities and real-estate markets;

2. University education;

3. Trade, industry, exports and imports, and the register of companies;

4. Monitoring of transport by land, sea and air;

5. Security.

III. The Jordanian Government circulated the contents of resolution 1747, immediately after its issuance in further reference to resolution 1737, to all relevant official institutions and administrations, together with an explanation of its requirements and the additions to resolution 1737 contained in it, with a view to compliance with the provisions of both resolutions.